

Week Ending Friday, November 17, 2006

Statement on the Death of Ed Bradley

November 9, 2006

Laura and I are deeply saddened by the death of Ed Bradley. For over 40 years, the American people have turned to Ed as a trusted source of information about events that have shaped our Nation. From serving as a White House correspondent to his many years as a journalist for a television news-magazine, he produced distinctive investigative reports that inspired action and cemented his reputation as one of the most accomplished journalists of our time.

Today our thoughts and prayers are with Mr. Bradley's family and colleagues.

NOTE: This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Notice—Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iran

November 9, 2006

On November 14, 1979, by Executive Order 12170, the President declared a national emergency with respect to Iran pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1706) to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the situation in Iran. Because our relations with Iran have not yet returned to normal, and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran is still underway, the national emergency declared on November 14, 1979, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 2006. Therefore, consistent with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am

continuing for 1 year this national emergency with respect to Iran.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

George W. Bush

The White House,
November 9, 2006.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:31 a.m., November 9, 2006]

NOTE: This notice was published in the *Federal Register* on November 13. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Message to the Congress on Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Iran

November 9, 2006

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the Iran emergency declared in Executive Order 12170 on November 14, 1979, is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 2006.

Our relations with Iran have not yet returned to normal, and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran is still underway. For these reasons,

I have determined that it is necessary to continue for 1 year the national emergency declared on November 14, 1979, with respect to Iran.

George W. Bush

The White House,
November 9, 2006.

NOTE: This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

**Remarks Following a Meeting With
Senators Harry Reid and Richard J.
Durbin**

November 10, 2006

The President. I want to thank Senator Reid and Senator Durbin. Dick and I have had a really good discussion with them. The elections are over; the problems haven't gone away. And I assured the Senators that we will cooperate as closely as we can to solve common problems. I, of course, said this after I congratulated them on great victories. I know they were proud of their team's efforts, and they ran good campaigns, and they talked about issues that the people care about, and they won.

My attitude about this is that there is a great opportunity for us to show the country that Republicans and Democrats are equally as patriotic and equally concerned about the future and that we can work together. Senator Reid and I are both from the West. I'm from west Texas; he's from Nevada. And we tend to speak the same language, pretty plain-spoken people, which should bode well for our relationship.

So I appreciate you all coming. I'm really looking forward to working with you.

[*At this point, Senator Reid made brief remarks.*]

The President. Thank you, sir. Dick, do you want to say something?

[*Senator Durbin made brief remarks.*]

The President. I was hoping you would notice that. Thank you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:18 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. The transcript

released by the Office of the Press Secretary also included the remarks of Senators Reid and Durbin.

**Remarks at the Dedication of the
National Museum of the Marine
Corps in Quantico, Virginia**

November 10, 2006

The President. Thank you all. Thank you for the warm welcome. General Hagee, thank you for your service to our country. Secretaries of the Army and Navy and Air Force; I'm proud to be here with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Pete Pace, the first United States marine to have ever held this position. Senator Warner and Congresswoman Davis; former Governor Warner and former Senator Glenn; honored guests; veterans; General Christmas and all those responsible for this fine museum; United States marines everywhere: Please join me in wishing a very happy Marine Corps birthday to every man and woman who has ever worn the eagle, the globe, and the anchor.

As Jim Lehrer reminded you, we celebrate the 231st birthday of one of the world's premier fighting forces. And we mark the opening of our Nation's most modern military museum. For too long, the only people to have direct experience of the Marine Corps have been the marines themselves—and the enemy who's made the mistake of taking them on. The National Museum of the Marine Corps fixes this problem. In this museum, you will experience life from a marine's perspective. In this museum, you'll feel what it's like to go through boot camp—no, thanks—[*laughter*—make an amphibious landing under fire, or deploy from a helicopter in Vietnam.

The museum will not make you into a marine—only a drill instructor can do that—but by putting you in the boots of a marine, this museum will leave you with an appreciation of the rich history of the Corps and the pride that comes with earning the title United States marine.

The history of the Corps is as important to each marine as his rifle. Every marine knows the Corps traces its founding to a